"naturalist" and "biologist" respectively to the former and the latter seems unsound. Again, in referring to Lamarck, it is enough credit to him that he propounded the theory of evolution. It is perhaps true that the subsidiary theory of the inheritance of acquired characters is not dead: but if my mind rejects it, I cannot think the author does well in seeming to accept it. Incidentally, I despise the terms "Lamarckism" and "Darwinism." They have been used too often without precise definition and in manners derogatory to Lamarck and Darwin. Finally, in the description of the Galapagos, there is a passage which might be taken to imply that marine mammals are primitive. These are among the professor's possible objections: but an interest in men may survive in a specialist in Melanconiales; any device will be welcome to one who thinks young people should know of Linnaeus; and the professor will recommend the book to his students and see that it is available.

The biographies presented are selected primarily by personal appeal. Some who appear are great in every sense, and simple withal, as Linnaeus and Darwin. Bartram and Fabre are unassuming but incapable of remaining unknown. The eminently respectable have sometimes to be admitted, but appeal less; such are Buffon and Goethe. One man forces himself in against distinct personal dislike. A mere minister of state who stood toward Lamarck as Cuvier did might have been passed over with contemptuous mention; but Cuvier was also a validly eminent scientist. Most appealing of all are the pathetic, the unrecognized men of genius, Lamarck, Michaux, the absurd Rafinesque, the embittered Wilson. As a man of broad knowledge, the author cannot help sometimes inserting mere catalogues of names; it is perhaps necessary, in connection with a life of Michaux, that Pursh and Nuttall be mentioned; but their names tend to be distracting. Even the unnamed, the drearily plodding mounters in herbaria, are remembered.—H. F. C.

NOTES AND NEWS

Essays in Geobotany in honor of William Albert Setchell has recently appeared as a publication of the University of California Press. The volume, "honoring one who has contributed much to the advancement of his science and to the life of the University in which he has served for more than forty years," is edited by Thomas Harper Goodspeed. A biographical sketch of Dr. Setchell by T. H. Goodspeed introduces the volume. The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr. Setchell by Peter Van Valkenburgh. The book contains 319 pages and consists of the following essays: the rate of plant migration, by O. W. Arrhenius; the origin of *Crepis* and related genera, with particular reference to distribution and chromosome relationships, by E. B. Babcock; the succession and distribution of Cenozoic floras around the

northern Pacific Basin, by R. W. Chaney; the origin of desert climax and climate, by F. E. Clements; the strand and dune flora of the Pacific Coast of North America: a geographic study, by W. S. Cooper; the genetic phytogeography of the southwestern Pacific area, with particular reference to Australia, by Ludwig Diels; the rôle of the terrestrial Alga in nature, by E. E. Fritsch; the plant as a metabolic unit in the soil-plant system, by D. R. Hoagland; Malaysian phytogeography in relation to the Polynesian flora, by E. D. Merrill; plant communities of the world, by Eduard Rübel; antarctic plants in Polynesia, by Carl Skottsberg. A bibliography of the published writings of William Albert Setchell (to the present year) closes the volume.

Dr. Gunnar Hiorth of the College of Agriculture, Aas, Norway, spent most of the summer in California, Oregon, and Washington, collecting seeds of the different natural strains of *Godetia amoena* and its near relatives. Dr. Hiorth is studying the genetics of this species and the nearest related forms. Having found only a small portion of the numerous existing races of *Godetia amoena,* he would be very grateful if any botanist who finds interesting strains of this species would send seed to him (address: Landbrukshöiskolen i Aas, Norway). Since different races of this species often occupy closely adjacent regions, the locality from which the seed is gathered should be stated as exactly as possible. Dr. Hiorth states that there is a much greater range of color in the flowers of the wild populations, as they occur on the Pacific Coast, than there is in those of the cultivated races. Regarding the question of whether *Godetia amoena,* as commonly understood, is not in reality composed of a number of species he inclines to the view that this group is actively differentiating into numerous distinct races or even species.—D. Keck.

Two new parts of volume two of "A Flora of California" by Willis Linn Jepson (published by the Associated Students' Store, University of California, Berkeley) have recently appeared. Part two, issued February 20, 1936, comprises pages 17–176 and figures 128–162. It includes the following families: Cruciferae, Sarraceniaceae, Droseraceae, Crassulaceae, Saxifragaceae, Crossosomataceae, and Rosaceae (in part). Part three, issued July 20, 1936, comprises pages 177–336 and figures 163–206. Rosaceae (in part) and Leguminosae (in part) are included. Price of each part $1.50.

Dr. Harry Borthwick, Dr. Alfred Clark, and Dr. Samuel Emsweller of the College of Agriculture, University of California, and Dr. John MacKay of the Department of Botany, Utah State Agricultural College, have accepted positions with the United States Department of Agriculture. They will be stationed at the Horticultural Field Station, Beltsville, Maryland, and will carry on research with various nut crops.

Dr. Henry Northern upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, May, 1936, at the University of California, Berkeley, has accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Botany at the University of Wyoming.

On July 1, 1936, Dr. A. R. Davis, Professor of Plant Physiology, University of California, Berkeley, succeeded Professor D. R. Hoagland as chairman of the Department of Botany. Professor Hoagland resigned in order that he might devote more time to his duties as chairman of the University Budget Committee and to his enlarged activities as chairman of the Division of Plant Nutrition of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Harold St. John, University of Hawaii, who has spent his sabbatical year in Europe and the United States (proper), has returned to Honolulu. During August, Dr. St. John spent two weeks at Pullman, Washington, completing his flora of the Palouse region of southeastern Washington.

Professor H. E. McMinn of Mills College, California, served in the capacity of Professor of Botany for the "Traveling University" this summer. The course, "North American Trees," was given under the auspices of Mills College. The following important stops were made for field work and study: Dallas, Texas; New Orleans; Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia; New York Botanical Garden; Arnold Arboretum; New England states, especially New Hampshire and Vermont; the region in the vicinity of Quebec; Chicago. The tour ended August 19.

Through the pages of Science, we learn that the Herbarium of the University of Oregon has been incorporated into a Museum of Natural History which includes also three other natural science collections, the Condon Museum of Geology, the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, and the Oregon State Museum of Zoology. The Museum will have one administrative officer, Dr. L. S. Cressman, and will operate under one budget, but each unit will retain its identity and have its own curator.

Dr. Frans Verdoorn of Leiden, Netherlands, arrived in the United States during the latter part of July, 1936. He is visiting various botanical institutions in the interests of "Chronica Botanica" as well as in connection with his researches on Hepaticae. Early in September, he spent a few days at Stanford University and at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. K. Togashi, Professor of Plant Pathology, who is on a two years' leave of absence from Morioka Imperial College of Agriculture and Forestry, Morioka, Japan, has spent some time collecting parasitic fungi in various parts of California and

carrying on research at the University of California Herbarium. Dr. Togashi expects to remain in Berkeley until the middle of October.

After a summer of field work on the Fort Union formation of the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana, Dr. R. W. Brown spent the last two weeks of September in Berkeley, California. Dr. Brown is geologist of the United States Geological Survey and paleobotanist in charge of the Smithsonian Institution collection of mesozoic and cenozoic plants.

Dr. H. E. Stork, Professor of Botany, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, is spending his sabbatical year in Berkeley. While here, he is continuing research on tropical woods.

Dr. W. A. Setchell, Professor of Botany, Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, left on August 5, 1936, for a two months' sojourn in Europe. Dr. Setchell will spend some time at Kew and other botanical institutions.

Dr. George J. Peirce, Professor of Plant Physiology, Emeritus, Stanford University, and Mrs. Peirce, left July 20, 1936, for Europe. They expect to return in December.

George Neville Jones of the Department of Botany, University of Washington, Seattle, made a trip to Alaska this summer to further his studies on the northen flora.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY

Thursday, January 30, 1936. A meeting was held in Room 2093, Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California, 8:00 P. M. Dr. George J. Peirce, President, occupied the chair. The officers nominated at the previous meeting were elected unanimously. The following amendment was proposed by Dr. David D. Keck, acting for the Council: add to Art. IV, Sec. 2: Any member who pays an annual fee of twenty-five dollars, shall be designated as a "Sustaining Member" and shall have equal rights and powers with each Active Member. The amendment was unanimously approved at the meeting. According to the provisions of the constitution it was subsequently submitted to the entire membership for approval. At the date of writing (August 28, 1936) fifty-seven votes, all in favor of the amendment have been received. The business meeting was followed by a lecture by Professor E. B. Babcock, Division of Genetics, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, on "Cytogenetics as an Aid in Formulating Taxonomic Concepts." As pointed out by Professor Babcock, studies in the